

THE CHAIRMAN: Delegate Hutchinson.

DELEGATE HUTCHINSON: That is correct.

THE CHAIRMAN: Any further questions?

Delegate Clagett.

DELEGATE CLAGETT: Delegate Rybczynski, I understand you have a number of potential nineteen-year-olds. What are their ages?

DELEGATE RYBCZYNSKI: Well, sir, I will name you their ages if you want me to. However, if I were truly selfish about this, I would be voting for the sixteen, would I not, Delegate Clagett?

Thank you for the question.

THE CHAIRMAN: Delegate Harry Taylor.

DELEGATE H. TAYLOR: Delegate Rybczynski, you indicated that seven members of the Committee came down here and voted for twenty-one on the first ballot, and on the next ballot, and on the next ballot, and never changed their position, and even now the seven will vote for twenty-one. I suspect that even after the Convention decides this matter, they will still be for twenty-one. My inquiry is this: Do you not think this indicates the mental inflexibility—(laughter)—that causes hung juries?

THE CHAIRMAN: Is that a question designed for clarification?

DELEGATE H. TAYLOR: It is part of the democratic system, I suppose. Of course, that is why some of the committees hang on to the four year system. They will not change that.

THE CHAIRMAN: Are there any other questions?

Delegate Byrnes.

DELEGATE BYRNES: You made a very good point with your suggestion that if we lower the voting age to nineteen as sure as the day follows night there will be great straining to reduce a number of other legal ages, but you failed to suggest to the Committee what evidence you have that in the states where the voting age was reduced such strains were produced, and that legal ages were reduced as a consequence of that action of reducing the voting age. I wonder if you have such evidence, and if you have it, you could suggest what it is?

DELEGATE RYBCZYNSKI: My understanding is that the voting age is also the age of majority in other states. For instance, in Alaska it is nineteen, and in Hawaii it is twenty. One follows the other.

THE CHAIRMAN: Delegate Byrnes.

DELEGATE BYRNES: My question was whether or not you had evidence that the other legal ages, for example contracts and marriage, were reduced in those four states following reducing of the voting age. I take it your answer is no?

DELEGATE RYBCZYNSKI: No, that is not my answer. I am a little fuzzy on that right now, I have to admit. I will remind you of this a year from now in the event this goes through.

THE CHAIRMAN: Delegate Byrnes.

DELEGATE BYRNES: Moving on then, do you recall Mayor and Delegate Gullett's appearance before our Committee?

DELEGATE RYBCZYNSKI: Yes.

DELEGATE BYRNES: You made a point that you personally fear that in the future if we reduce the age there will be great takeover in college towns, as you call them, college counties. Do you recall what Mayor Gullett suggested as a possibility in College Park?

We asked him, if I may remind you—

DELEGATE RYBCZYNSKI: I just answered that question for Delegate Hutchinson.

DELEGATE BYRNES: You did?

DELEGATE RYBCZYNSKI: Yes.

I might further remind you if we are going to concentrate on what college people say, I would like to remind you and everyone else of what a Goucher student herself said when she appeared before our Committee. She gave a very direct and pointed piece of testimony, if you will remember: I do not think I was ready to vote until twenty-one and I am only ready to vote now. There is a statement that goes around college circles that freshmen coming in have trouble adjusting, and then they start learning, and everything, and by the time they are sophomores they think they are really great and they know everything. By the time they are juniors, when they are in their major, they start to doubt a little bit and wonder, and by the time they are seniors, they begin to know that they really know very little about anything.

THE CHAIRMAN: Delegate Byrnes.